

**2020年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题(B卷)**

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招生专业与代码：**外国语言文学0502 (涵盖英语语言文学050201、外国语言学及应用语言学050211)**

考试科目名称及代码：**808外国语言文学综合考试**

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| 考生注意：所有答案必须写在答题纸（卷）上，写在本试题上一律不给分。 |
| **I. Multiple choice. There are 20 questions in this part. Choose the best answer to each question. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. Both linguistics candidates and literature candidates must do this part. (20%)**  1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of stress in English distinguishes meaning.  A. articulation B. location C. manner D. organ  2. The English vowels can be classified according to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the sound.  A. height B. length C. width D. shortage  3. English words are pronounced alike but spelled differently are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. coordinates B. homonymies C. homophones D. superordinates  4. The ability to use any word in a sentence requires knowledge of its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. lexical category B. complementary distribution  C. syntactic rule D. morphological awareness  5. The morpheme ‘-ed’ in the word ‘collected’ is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. bound morpheme B. derivational morpheme  C. inflectional morpheme D. free morpheme  6. Nouns, verbs and adjectives are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. content words B. grammatical words  C. function words D. formative words  7. The sentences ‘The lion licked the trainer’ and ‘The trainer licked the lion’ have the same number of words but different in meaning because the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assigned to each word is different.  A. deep structure B. part of speech C. surface structure D. semantic role  8. The core of the word and the major component of the meaning of the word is constituted by its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. affix B. base C. root D. stem  9. In the classic semantic triangle proposed by Ogden and Richards (1923), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the object of experience.  A. reference B. referent C. thought D. symbol  10. The application of the methods and results of linguistic research to such areas as language teaching, translation, and language in advertising, classrooms, and courts etc. is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Psycholinguistic B. Cognitive Linguistics  C. Applied Linguistics D. Comparative Linguistics  11. In *A Rose for Emily*, Faulkner makes best use of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ devices in narration.  A. Romantic B. Realistic C. Gothic D. Modernist  12. All of the following books were written by Earnest Hemingway EXCEPT  A. *The Old Man and the Sea* B. *For Whom the Bell Tolls*  C. *The Sun Also Rises* D. *Tales of the Jazz Age*  13. John Milton is a great poet in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period.  A. Anglo-Saxon Period B. Renaissance  C. Pre-Romantic Period D. Romantic  14. Shakespeare wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sonnets.  A. 125 B. 154 C. 245 D. 138  15. Nathaniel Hawthorne’s view of man and human history originates in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Transcendentalism B. Naturalism  C. Puritanism D. Romanticism  16.Whitman is radically innovative in terms of form of his poetry. The form of poetry he preferred for the new subjects and new feelings is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. epic B. blank verse  C. heroic couplet D. free verse  17. All of the following books were written by Mark Twain EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. *Life on the Mississippi* B. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*  C. *The Portrait of a Lady* D. *The Gilded Age*  18. Jane Austen’s most popular novel has consistently been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It portrays life in the genteel rural society of the early nineteenth century, and tells of the initial misunderstandings and later mutual enlightenment between Elizabeth and Darcy.  A. *Sense and Sensibility* B. *Emma*  C. *Pride and Prejudice* D. *Persuasion*  19. “Ode to a Nightingale” was written in 1819 by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The poem takes the form of a direct address to a nightingale.  A. John Keats B. William Wordsworth  C. Robert Frost D. Walt Whitman  20. Ellen Poe was both a poet and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. dramatist B. essayist C actor D. fiction writer.  **II. Decide whether each of the following statement is True or False. If it is true, write T and if it is false, write F on the ANSWER SHEET. Both linguistics candidates and literature candidates must do this part. (10%)**   1. In linguistics, data and theory stand in a dialectical complementation. 2. A basic way to determine the phonemes of a language is to see if replacing one sound. for another does not result in a change of meaning. 3. According to the naming theory, words are just names or labels for things.   4. The learning of a second language in school is increasingly viewed as an intellectual or educational endeavor but not as a social-psychological phenomenon.  5. In the course of language change, if any sound is going to be lost, it is more likely to be a less common one rather than its more common counterpart.  6. The defining formal characteristics of the modernistic works are discontinuity and fragmentation.  7. During the Renaissance Period, humanism was the pivotal philosophy in England.  8. Ezra Pound is regarded as the father of modern American fiction.  9. *Wuthering Heights* is one of the 5 novels written by Emily Bronte.  10. Life on the Mississippi tells a story of Henry James’s boyhood ambition to become a riverboat pilot up and down the Mississippi.  **III. Explain the following terms. Terms in Section A are for linguistics candidates and terms in Section B are for literature candidates. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (30%)**  **Section A: for linguistics candidates**  1. design features  2. assimilation  3. morphological rules  4. locutionary act  5. componential analysis  6. interlanguage  **Section B: for literature candidates**  7. ballads  8. Critical Realism  9. the Lost Generation  10. Gothic Novels  11. Naturalism  12. sonnet  **IV. Answer the following questions. Questions in Section A are for linguistics candidates and questions in Section B are for literature candidates. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (50%)**  **Section A: for linguistics candidates**  1. What makes modern linguistics different from traditional grammar?  2. Illustrate the types of morphemes (bound morphemes, free morphemes, derivational morphemes, inflectional morphemes) with examples.  3. According to John Searle, there are five general types of things we can do with language. What are these five types of speech acts? Please illustrate them with examples.  4. What is Intercultural Communication? Please illustrate the intercultural communication barriers with at least two examples.  5. What is speech variety? Give an example to illustrate it.  **Section B: for literature candidates**  6. Comment on Emerson’s transcendentalist views and his influence in American literature.  7. Discuss the theme and writing techniques of Melville’s *Moby Dick*.  8. What is the symbolic significance of *The Scarlet Letter*?  9. Based on *Ulysses*, comment on James Joyce’s modernist writing techniques.  10. What are the stylistic features of O’Neill’s plays?  **V. Write your responses or reflections on the following questions on the ANSWER SHEET. Linguistics candidates must do Section A and literature candidates must do Section B. (40%)**  **Section A: for linguistics candidates**  1. J.R Firth, B. Malinowski and M.A.K. Halliday of the London School all stress the importance of context in language use. Please state the main points of their contextual views in language use respectively. Then, make comment on their contextual views.  2. Mark Johnson（1987）proposes the theory of IMAGE SCHEMAS. He defines an image schema as a recurring pattern of our perceptual interactions and motor programs that gives coherence and structure to our experience. You are expected to develop the theory of IMAGE SCHEMAS by making comment.  (1) What are the two characteristics of image schematic structures?  (2) Define the following image schemas and illustrate them with examples.  1)A center-periphery schema  2)A containment schema  3)A cycle schema  4)A force schema  5)A link Schema  6)A part-whole schema  7)A path schema  8)A scale schema  9)A verticality schema  (3) Make comment on Mark Johnson’s Theory of Image Schemas.  **Section B: for literature candidates**  3. Based on Emily Bronte’s *Wuthering Heights,* discuss the theme and writing techniques of this novel.  4. Analyze the theme, poetic form and rhetorical devices of the following poem and develop it into an essay.  **Because I Could Not Stop for Death**  Because I could not stop for Death –  He kindly stopped for me –  The Carriage held but just Ourselves –  And Immortality.  We slowly drove – He knew no haste  And I had put away  My labor and my leisure too,  For His Civility ---  We passed the School, where Children strove  At Recess – in the Ring –  We passed the fields of Gazing Grain ---  We passed the Setting Sun –  Or rather – He passed Us –  The Dews drew quivering and chill –  For only Gossamer, my Gown –  My Tippet – only Tulle –  We paused before a House that seemed  A Swelling of the Ground –  The Roof was scarcely visible –  The Cornice – in the Ground –    Since then – ‘tis Centuries – and yet  Feels shorter than the Day  I first surmised the Horses’ Heads  Were Toward Eternity --- |